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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region No. 102-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

SMALL FARMERS USE AAA FARM PROGRAM TO CONSERVE SOIL

Note to Editor: The County AAA Committee will have information needed to fill in the blanks in this release.

An estimated _____ farmers of _____ county have used
(Number) (County)
the assistance of AAA committeemen in working out farm plans to cover their 1940 farming operations, according to County Agent _____ (or Chairman of County AAA Committee).

The farm plans already worked out indicate that small farmers, more than ever before, are taking advantage of the conservation provisions of the AAA program to carry out the practices most needed on their farms.

"AAA payments made to farmers to help them carry out conservation practices do not begin to represent the true value of such practices," _____ says. "For every dollar paid out for soil-building practices under the AAA Farm Program, it is estimated that the farm income will be increased by several dollars as a result of the increased productivity of the soil."

Designed especially to aid small farmers, one of the provisions of the 1940 Farm Program makes it possible for any farmer to earn at least $20 for complying with special crop acreage allotments and for carrying out soil-building practices. If the amount the farmer may earn would normally be computed at less than $20, he may earn the difference between that amount and $20 by carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Approximately _____ farmers in _____ county are affected
(Number) (County)
by the $20 minimum payment, _____ estimates. Most of these farmers are taking advantage of this provision of the program to: (List principal conservation practices being carried out in your county.)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Calif., Oreg., Wash., Ariz., Nev., Utah, Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex., N.Dak., S.Dak., Nebr., Kans., Okla., and Tex.

No. 103-40

WELLS FOR IRRIGATION,
SUBJECT OF NEW CIRCULAR

Farmers and well drillers needing information on putting down and developing wells for irrigation will find the subject discussed in Circular 546, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, says _____. A free copy may be obtained by writing the Department, Washington, D. C.

The principal items to be considered in planning to draw water from a well of this type, according to _____, are the legal status of pumping for irrigation, the quantity of water needed for the crops, quality and quantity of water available from the underground source, economic limit of pumping lift and the cost of pumping, provisions of the well contract, preparation of the land for irrigation, suitability of climate and soil for growing crops under irrigation, accessibility of markets, and facilities for financing the undertaking.

The cost of constructing irrigation wells depends on the diameter and depth of the well, drilling process used, nature of the material encountered in the well, locality, kind of casing, length of casing perforated, and time spent in developing and testing the well. Data for estimating the cost of putting down wells by the various methods and in different States are given in the circular.

# # #

May 7, 1940.

660-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 104-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Wheat farmers cooperating in the 1939 AAA Farm Program were assured on the average of at least 91 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their wheat allotments.

* * *

Participation in the AAA Farm Program increased from 3 million farmers in 1934 to about 6 million in 1939.

* * *

It is estimated that one-fifth of all factory workers reemployed since 1932 have gone back to work because of increased purchases of farm families.

* * *

Crop reports on winter wheat seedings and spring wheat intentions of planting indicate a wheat acreage seeded for 1940 of about 64½ million acres, which is within the acreage goal of 60 to 65 million acres set up under the AAA Farm Program.

* * *

May 10, 1940.

686-40

1.9
Inventory

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region, Conn., Maine, Mass., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mo., Ohio, Wis., Ala., Ark., Ga., Miss., Okla., S. C., Oreg., and Wash.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

No. 105-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Editor: The County AAA Committee will have data on the amounts of lime and superphosphate received by farmers in the counties in which the grant of aid program is effective. In counties where these materials are being received for the first time under the grant of aid program, the third paragraph of this release will have to be altered to fit the local situation. Attached is a table showing superphosphate and liming materials furnished as of May 3.

FARMERS RECEIVE
_____ TONS OF
(Number)
LIME, PHOSPHATE

Farmers of _____ County participating in the 1940 AAA Farm Program had by _____ received _____ tons of lime and
(Date)
_____ tons of superphosphate under the grant of aid program of the AAA, announces _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

Farmers have taken these materials in place of conservation payments, and use them in carrying out approved soil-building practices under the AAA Farm Program. Farmers of _____ County have used these materials for: (List principal uses of lime and superphosphate in your county, such as applying them to permanent pastures and using them in connection with legumes and grasses.)

_____ pointed out that last year during a similar period, farmers in the county had used about _____ tons of lime and _____ tons of superphosphate. He also stated that considerably more of these mate-

rials will be used during the season, since they can be applied up to the close of the 1940 program year.

A report from the State AAA Office indicates that up to May 3 farmers of _____ received _____ tons of lime and _____
(State)
tons of superphosphate under the 1940 AAA Farm Program. During the entire 1939 program year, _____ farmers used _____ tons of lime and _____ tons of superphosphate.

A national report on the amounts of lime and superphosphate used this year shows that farmers in 29 States have received 1,099,694 tons of lime, 100,699 tons of concentrated (45 percent to 48 percent) superphosphate, and 26,551 tons of 20-percent superphosphate under the grant of aid program. (Note: Omit reference to 20-percent superphosphate in North Central States.) Under the 1939 grant of aid program, farmers used 660,610 tons of lime and 136,736 tons of superphosphate.

# # #

May 11, 1940.

SUPERPHOSPHATE AND LIMING MATERIALS FURNISHED AS GRANTS-OF-AID - UNDER 1940 AAA PROGRAM (AS OF MAY 3, 1940)

Region and State	Concentrated Superphosphate (Tons)	20 Percent Superphosphate (Tons)	Liming Materials (Tons)
EAST CENTRAL			
Delaware			471
Kentucky	36,355	8,476	26,376
Maryland	169	284	5,977
North Carolina	2,755	2,601	145,548
Tennessee	10,217	1,705	190,036
Virginia	8,926	3,704	189,655
West Virginia	6,139	1,136	69,145
Total	64,561	17,906	627,208
NORTHEAST			
Connecticut	1,054		27,420
Maine	3,867		28,555
Massachusetts	1,873		16,266
New Hampshire	5,129		22,639
New York			181,505
Pennsylvania	765	1,262	42,334
Rhode Island	343		2,736
Vermont		7,383	24,038
Total	13,031	8,645	345,493
NORTH CENTRAL			
Illinois	137		
Indiana	1,013		23,367
Iowa	668		13,252
Missouri	1,795		
Ohio	1,400		11,657
Wisconsin	2,021		3,318
Total	7,034		51,594
SOUTHERN			
Alabama	1,527		9,510
Arkansas	6,673		2,964
Georgia	187		23,374
Mississippi	691		246
Oklahoma	43		63
South Carolina			39,242
Total	9,124		75,399
WESTERN			
Oregon	3,474		
Washington	3,475		
Total	6,949		
GRAND TOTAL	100,699	26,551	1,099,694

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Minn., Iowa, Mo., Okla., Kans., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont., Wyo., Colo., Utah, Idaho, Wash., Oreg., Calif., Ariz., and N. Mex.

No. 106-40

SUMMER FALLOW, THEN A COVER CROP, RECOMMENDED FOR BINDWEED CONTROL

_____ farmers are finding that summer fallow followed by a winter cover crop is a cheap method of controlling bindweed. It protects soil from erosion during winter months and at the same time provides winter pasture, says _____.

L. W. Kephart, weed specialist of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, suggests the weed-killing program begin this year after grain harvest. Then the weed-infested ground is plowed and cultivated at about 2-week intervals to keep down weeds until time to plant wheat, rye, or some other winter cover crop.

This cover crop may be pastured, but for best bindweed control summer fallow should be started before a grain crop can mature--from May 10 to June 1, depending on season and location. The time to get the weed's roots is when food reserves are low, and this, in most places, occurs in May.

The roots are cut about 3 to 4 inches under the ground by the summer cultivation. Farmers using the duckfoot cultivator, which has broad, flat blades, have been getting good results. Some farmers with tractor power have rigged old grain drills or lister frames with such blades made from old road graders or other good steel that will hold an edge.

Such cultivation cannot be used about the fence rows and is not satisfactory for small patches of bindweed in a large field. Spreading

dry sodium chlorate evenly along the fence rows or on the small patches will kill the weeds. Such treatment can be used on a field scale, Mr. Kephart points out, but the fallow and cover-crop system is less expensive.

Under the most favorable circumstances summer-fallow and cover-crop plan should eliminate bindweed in two growing seasons, although the average is about four. Under bad weather conditions, when summers are hot and dry, it may take as long as six seasons.

# # #

May 13, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, Texas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

No. 107-40

NOTE TO EDITOR: This release has been written to cover the Range Program since it was first started in the Western States in 1936. In States where this program began in 1937, omit any references to 1936, substitute 1937 as the first year, and make other necessary changes. State AAA Offices will have data for filling in the blanks.

RANCHERS IMPROVE
(State) RANGE
THROUGH AAA PLAN

More and more _____ ranchers (or ranchmen) are using the AAA Range
(State)
Conservation Program to conserve and build up their range, a summary of range conservation practices during the last 4 years (the last 3 years in States where the Range Program first began in 1937) show, according to _____, Chairman (or Member) of the State AAA Committee. Final tabulations for 1939 have just been completed.

In 1936, the first year of the Range Program, _____ ranchers
(Number)
participated. They brought _____ acres under the program. This increased each year, and in 1939 the program included _____ ranchers
(1936 acreage) (1939 number)
with a total of _____ acres. Preliminary estimates indicate that
(1939 acreage)
for 1940 the number of ranchers participating will be about _____
(1940 number)
and the acreage about _____.
(1940 acreage)

The practices carried out by _____ ranchers cover a wide field,
(State)
but in the first 4 years they have given emphasis to _____
(Group of leading practices
as a means of meeting the most serious local range problems.

The construction of stock-water reservoirs has been an important phase of water development carried out by _____ ranchers. In 1936 _____
(State) (1936 number)

reservoirs were built. The following year the number built was _____, (1937 number) in 1938 a total of _____ were built, and in 1939 a total of (1938 number) _____ reservoirs were constructed. (1939 total)

In addition to the reservoirs built under the Range Program, about _____ were built under the Agricultural Conservation Program in (4-year total) _____ during the 4-year period. (State)

Springs, seeps, and wells supplement reservoirs in bringing about better stock water distribution, and in the 4-year period, _____ ranchers (State) developed _____ springs and seeps and drilled _____ (4-year total) (4-year total) wells.

Provision of numerous stock watering places is important in sound range management, since it leads to wider distribution of grazing over the range and tends to prevent overgrazing in the vicinity of any particular watering place.

Erosion control practices such as the construction of spreader terraces and spreader dams, have also been widely used. During the 4 years, about _____ linear feet of spreader terraces were constructed and (4-year total footage) approximately _____ cubic yards of earth were moved in building (4-year total) spreader dams. During the same period ranchers contour-ridged _____ (4-year total) acres.

The program has enabled most of the participating ranchers to reseed, naturally or artificially, a total of _____ acres of range land (4-year acreage) from 1936 through 1939. This is an area equal to (area of an individual county or a similar comparison).

The natural reseeding practice was included in the program for the first time in 1937, (In States where the program began in 1937, begin this paragraph with Under the 1937 program _____ ranchers --") and during that

year _____ ranchers practiced deferred grazing on about _____
(Number) (1937 acreage)
acres. By the following year _____ times as much range land was per-
(Number)
mitted to reseed naturally, a total of about _____ acres. In 1939,
(1938 acreage)
about _____ acres were reseeded in this manner.
(1939 acreage)

Artificial reseeding likewise has increased from year to year. The total acreage for the 4 years is _____ acres.
(4-year total acreage)

In addition to range reseeded under the Range Program, a large acreage of non-crop pasture land has been reseeded either naturally or artificially during the 4 years of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

"While these are not all the practices which ranchers have adopted under the program," _____ explained, "they indicate how the AAA Program helps ranchers build up and conserve the productivity of the range and get a more efficient and profitable production from it."

# # #

May 14, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central, Western, Southern,
and Northeast Regions. No. 108-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARMERS USE AAA
PLAN TO IMPROVE
__(State)__ SOIL

NOTE TO EDITOR: Seeding of legumes and grasses, use of green-manure and cover crops, application of lime and phosphates, and construction of terraces are a few of the principal soil-building practices provided in the AAA Farm Program. Others carried out in your State are probably as important. The State AAA Committee will have data on the practices which are most important in the county. This release could also be adapted for use on a county basis.

Farmers of _____ County used the conservation measures of the AAA Farm Program to improve and protect the productivity of their farms to a greater extent last year than they have in any other year since the first Agricultural Conservation Program went into effect, according to _____, Chairman (or Member) of the State AAA Committee. A summary of soil-building practices carried out by farmers participating in the 1939 AAA Farm Program has just been released.

In 1936, the first year of the Agricultural Conservation Program, approximately _____ County farmers, operating ____ percent of the cropland in
(Number)
the county, carried out important soil-building practices on their farms. Last year the number of participating farmers reached _____, and they operated more than ____ percent of the cropland in the county.
(Number)

"The increase in the number of farmers participating in the program and in the percentage of cropland covered by the program indicates that _____ County farmers have made steady progress in conservation work," said _____ _____. "This progress points toward long-time improvements in

(More)

farming methods built on better crop rotations, production of crops less exhaustive to the soil, and on sound conservation methods. For _____ County farmers, one of the most important results of soil improvement is the increased efficiency in crop and livestock production." (Note: Any of the following statements regarding practices which do not apply to your State should be omitted

In carrying out soil-building practices, _____ farmers who participated in the 1939 AAA Farm Program planted _____ acres to legumes and grasses, which is _____ times the _____ acres planted in 1936. These soil-building legumes and grasses hold the soil in place and provide nitrogen and othe plant food for the soil.
(Number) (Number)

For the control of erosion in sloping land, farmers constructed approximately _____ linear feet of terraces in 1939. This was _____ more feet than were built in the previous year.
(Number) (Number)

Green-manure and cover crops totaled _____ acres in 1939, more than _____ times the acres planted in 1936. Green-manure and cover crops are especially important for controlling erosion and furnishing organic matter that adds fertility to the soil.
(Number) (Number)

Farmers applied _____ tons of lime and _____ tons of superphosphate to their soil in carrying out soil-building practices under the 1939 AAA Farm Program. This was about _____ times as much lime and _____ times as muc superphosphate as was applied in 1936. The grant of aid program by which farmers may receive lime and phosphates in place of conservation payments is greatly stimulating the use of these two materials this year, explained _____
(Number) (Number)
Lime and phosphate, often used in combination, add plant food to the soil, which stimulates the growth of legumes, grasses, and other crops. The grant of aid program has been greatly expanded for 1940.

# # #

May 14, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Calif., Idaho, Nev., Oreg., Utah, Wash., Mo., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Colo., N. Mex., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., and N. C.

No. 109-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITORS: The following story should be adapted to conditions prevailing in each county in which released. County AAA Committees will have the necessary information as to progress of adjustment work.

RAPID PROGRESS
REPORTED ON CROP
LOSS ADJUSTMENT

Rapid progress is being made in the adjustment of crop losses suffered by _____ County farmers who insured their 1940 wheat under the Federal Crop Insurance program, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee. Adjustments have been made on _____ farms, (Number) and indemnity payments have already been received by _____ of these growers. (Number)

Adjustment work thus far has been confined to total or "substantially total" losses, where the crop was entirely destroyed or so badly damaged that there was no chance of it producing a yield that would justify harvesting, _____ said. Where total or "substantially total" losses have been determined, farmers have the use of the land for other crops. Altogether, _____ acres of insured wheat land in the county have been released (Number) for other uses, the chairman reported.

Approximately _____ percent of the claims of losses reported thus far have resulted from _____. (Hazard)

"The settlement of 1940 crop losses demonstrates the manner in which wheat crop insurance is stabilizing wheat growers' incomes," _____ declared. "The indemnities that farmers are receiving represent income that they otherwise would have lost. More losses may occur between now and harvest, but every insured grower is sure of income from at least 75 percent of his average yield."

May 18, 1940

# # #

720-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern and East
Central Regions

No. 110-40

AAA OFFICE GIVES
INFORMATION AND
ASSISTANCE FREE

_____County farmers have been reminded again that they can obtain free all information and assistance necessary in filling out forms for participating in the AAA Farm Program.

The reminder came from _____, Chairman of County AAA Committee (or County Agent), who said reports have come that persons in some areas are "setting up offices and handling all Agricultural Adjustment Administration business for groups of farmers for a share of their AAA payments."

"I wish to remind farmers again," _____ said, "that they do not have to pay any kind of fee for information or assistance in doing the 'paper work' connected with the AAA program. This service is furnished without cost by the County AAA Office (or County agent's office), and farmers are invited to take advantage of it."

It was pointed out that those persons who are charging farmers a fee in connection with AAA work, have no official status and cannot be depended upon to furnish accurate and complete information. However, the farmer who uses this service would have only himself to blame, should errors be made in forms and applications that would result in loss of payments. When farmers pay a fee in order to receive AAA payments, this reduces their payments, while farmers who handle all such business through their local AAA office can be assured of receiving full payments earned for participation in the AAA program.

May 18, 1940
719-40

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In N. Y., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Nebr., Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

No. 111-40.

BUTTER FLAVOR DEPENDS UPON
HIGH QUALITY MILK AND CREAM

Butter of the highest grade--U. S. 93 score--must possess a fine flavor, says _____ of the _____ Extension Service. And butter flavor, he points out, depends to a considerable extent upon the care with which milk and cream are handled by dairy farmers.

B. J. Ommodt, butter grading specialist of the Agricultural Marketing Service, finds that dairymen who do a good job of eliminating objectionable flavors in milk and cream observe the following rules: Have a clean, well-ventilated barn; keep healthy, clean, and well-fed cows; use care in the milking operation; cool the milk promptly and adequately; and keep utensils washed and sterilized.

Creamery operators also must use sound methods in the operation of their plants, _____ cautions. Many whole-milk butter plants make little or no attempt to grade their milk so as to produce the fine-flavored butter required to meet the U. S. 93 score. Some plants mix off-grade milk with that of the better quality, and this practice penalizes the producers of high-quality milk and cream by lowering the score of the butter. Mr. Ommodt also points out that if creamery operators would grade milk and cream in order to produce definite grades of butter, producers would be paid for the effort necessary to produce high-grade milk and cream.

# # #

May 18, 1940.

723-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region. No. 112-40.

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARM REPORTERS TO BEGIN CHECK OF PERFORMANCE

Checking of performance on farms of more than _____ (Number) _____ County farmers who are participating in the 1940 AAA Farm Program will begin about _____ (Date), reports _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

The work will be done by farm reporters, all of whom are farmers, who will inspect farms in their own communities. _____ (Name of person) of _____ (Name of _____ (township) Township has been designated as county performance supervisor to supervise the work from the county office.

Men who will work as farm reporters in the county are:

(List farm reporters and their addresses.)

Farm reporters will determine crops planted on the farm of each farmer who this spring signed a farm plan, indicating his intention of participating in the 1940 AAA program. Fields in which various crops are planted will be measured on aerial photographs in the county office to determine conservation and parity payments earned by each participating farmer.

(The following paragraph should be used only in counties using aerial photography for the first time in 1940.)

Aerial photography is being used in determining performance in _____ County for the first time this year, aerial pictures having been made last summer. This has proved to be the most accurate and least expensive method of determining crop acreages, _____ said.

The actual work of checking field acreages is done only when the farmer or his authorized representative is present. Usually the farmer assists the farm reporter with the work.

May 18, 1940. # # # 724-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

RECEIVED
★ JUN 8 1940 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

In Va., W. Va., Ky., Tenn., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.

No. 113-40

NEW WORM REMEDY FOR LIVESTOCK UNDER TEST

Expanding use of phenothiazine as a worm treatment for livestock is expected as a result of preliminary tests with calves infested with nodular and stomach worms, says _____.

Last year the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry announced phenothiazine, a chemical made by combining sulphur and diphenylamine, as an effective remedy for nodular and stomach worms of sheep and nodular worms of swine.

The tests with calves were conducted at the Zoological Laboratory, Moultrie, Ga., and at the United States Regional Animal Disease Research Laboratory, Auburn, Ala. Six calves in a weakened condition due to parasitism were dosed with phenothiazine at the rate of 0.2 to 0.5 gram per pound of body weight.

Bureau zoologists report the treatment highly effective against nodular and stomach worms but less effective against hookworms.

They report, however, that phenothiazine in its present crude form is too light and bulky for practical dosing by capsule, particularly when calves weigh more than 200 pounds. Work will be continued at the Bureau laboratories on size of doses and dosage methods. In the first limited tests phenothiazine was found to be comparatively nontoxic to calves as it has shown in previous tests to be nontoxic to sheep and swine.

# # #

May 25, 1940.

775-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 114-40

AAA SHORTS

Actual exports of lint cotton from the United States from the beginning of the 1939-40 marketing season on August 1, 1939, to May 2, 1940, totaled more than 5,642,000 bales, compared with more than 2,998,000 bales for the same period in 1938-39.

*****

More tractors were sold in 1937 alone than were in use on all farms in the United States in 1920.

*****

In 1939, about 235,000 farmers stored 167 million bushels of wheat under loan at an average rate of 63.3 cents a bushel.

*****

Corn farmers of the United States put a little more than 300 million bushels of their 1939 crop under loan in the nation's Ever Normal Granary.

*****

May 25, 1940.

776-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western and North Central Regions, Texas, and Oklahoma.

No. 115-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Editor: The county AAA office will have the information necessary for filling in the blanks in this release.

AAA COOPERATORS
ASSURED OF _____
CENTS ON WHEAT

_____ County wheat farmers who participate in the 1940 AAA
(Name)
Farm Program are assured of at least _____ cents a bushel (county wheat loan rate plus the 1940 wheat conservation and parity payments of 19 cents) for their wheat, regardless of the market price, says _____, chairman (or member) of the county AAA committee.

The 1940 loan rate on _____ wheat in _____
(Class and grade)
County is _____ cents. Conservation and parity payments which wheat farmers may earn on the normal yields of their acreage allotments total 19 cents. Farmers who keep within their allotments and have average yields will thus be assured of a return of about _____ cents a bushel on their crop, said _____. The _____ County loan rate is (the same as) (slightly higher than) (slightly lower than) last year.

As in previous years, the loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The interest rate will be 3 percent. Farmers may make arrangements in the county AAA office for taking out loans soon after harvest. Farm-stored wheat must be in storage 30 days before loans can be made on it. Both farm-storage and warehouse loans will be made.

# # #

May 24, 1940

783-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central and Western Regions,
Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey.

No. 116-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Editor: Information for filling the blanks in this release will be available in the county and State AAA offices.

1941 COUNTY WHEAT
ALLOTMENT SET AT
_____ACRES
(Allotment)

_____County's 1941 wheat allotment, representing the county's share of the national wheat allotment under the AAA Farm Program is _____ acres, _____, (chairman or member of the county AAA committee, or county agent), announces.
(Number)

This compares with a county wheat allotment for 1940 of _____ acres. The _____ State wheat allotment for 1941 is _____ acres, compared with _____ acres for 1940.
(Number) (Name of State) (Number) (Number)

The county allotment, _____ said, is now being broken down to individual farm allotments, which will be mailed to wheat farmers about _____.
(Date)

The county allotment is based on planted wheat acreage in the county during the 1930-39 period, with an allowance for acreage diverted from wheat under previous AAA programs and adjustments for trends in plantings and abnormal weather conditions.

The national wheat allotment for 1941 of 62,000,000 acres is the same as that for 1940, an indication of the progress United States wheat farmers have made in stabilizing supplies under the AAA program, _____ pointed out.

Although the national allotment is unchanged, county and State allotments for 1941 vary slightly from those for 1940, since the new allotments are based on wheat acreage during the 1930-39 period, while those for the current year were based on the 1929-38 period.

The reserve carried over from the 1940 crop and average yields on the 1941 allotment will assure enough wheat for all domestic needs and the foreign demand anticipated during the 1941-42 marketing year.

Wheat growers who cooperate in this program for market stabilization by planting within their allotments will qualify for such advantages of the farm program as conservation payments, parity payments, crop insurance, and wheat loans.

# # #

May 25, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Atlantic States, and
South Atlantic States.

No. 117-40.

EARLY MORNING NEWS
OF PRODUCE MARKETS
BROADCAST BY RADIO

_____ farmers who sell in the New York fruit and vegetable
(State)
market area can have "this morning's" market report "this morning" by listening to the 5:30 a. m. (standard time), broadcast from the Agricultural Marketing Service over Station WOR, Newark, N. J., says _____ of the
(Name)
_____ State Extension Service.
(State)

Starting June 3 and continuing through October, early-morning fruit and vegetable prices, supplies, and other New York market information will be reported each day in this early broadcast. Much of the information will be less than an hour old when it reaches radio listeners. For many farmers the reports will be early enough to guide their day's harvesting and marketing operations. Other farmers and truckers en route to market, with radio receiving sets in truck cabs, may hear market conditions while their contributions to the day's supplies are in transit.

_____ says the early morning broadcasts have been decided
(Name)
upon because of the success of similar broadcasts tried in an experimental way last summer and fall. "Requests for early morning broadcasts this season," he points out, "indicate that farmers, distributors of perishable farm products, and others made excellent use of this information last year."

# # #

May 27, 1940

786-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas

No. 118-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA ANNOUNCES
RULING ON LONG
STAPLE COTTON

_____County farmers who planted long-staple varieties of cotton this year will be issued red marketing cards, if the total acreage planted to all varieties of cotton exceeds the farm's acreage allotment, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee (or county agent).

Receipt of a red card in this case, however, does not necessarily mean that a farmer will have any cotton in excess of his 1940 farm quota which would be subject to the marketing penalty of 3 cents per pound. Neither does it mean that he will lose his AAA conservation and parity payments. The cotton provisions of the Farm Act do not apply to cotton which actually staples 1½ inches or more in length after is is ginned, and the acreage from which it is harvested is not classified as planted to cotton, but is included in the general soil-depleting allotment.

The farmer may avoid penalties on his long staple cotton by observing the following points:

1. Using only a pure strain of Sea Island or American-Egyptian cottonseed.
2. Having this cotton ginned on a roller-type gin.
3. Obtaining a certified report from a federally licensed cotton classer that this cotton has a staple length of 1½ inches or more.

(more)

White marketing cards are issued to farmers who plant within their 1940 cotton acreage allotments and who have on hand no carry-over penalty cotton.

On farms where no long-staple cotton is planted, red cards generally indicate either that the producer has overplanted his 1940 allotment or that he has on hand carry-over penalty cotton from his 1939 crop. Both red and blue marketing cards are issued to producers who have on hand carry-over penalty cotton from their 1938 crop.

# # #

May 31, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Northeast Region

No. 119-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

DAIRY FARMERS IN AAA USE LIME TO INCREASE LEGUMES

Application of lime obtained by farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program is one of the chief factors responsible for an increased trend toward more clover and other legumes on _____ (State) dairy farms, according to _____ Chairman (or Member) of the State AAA Committee.

Lime is necessary for getting good stands and growth of such legumes as clover on _____ (State) soil. Since 1936, when the first Agricultural Conservation Program went into effect, _____ (State) farmers have applied a total of _____ (Number) tons of lime to their soil. (Note to Extension Editor: The total of lime applied in the preceding sentence should include all lime applied by AAA cooperators as grants of aid and also that purchased privately by farmers for carrying out practices.) Through this liming, farmers have put _____ (Number) acres of their land in better condition for raising legumes.

Application of lime has increased greatly since _____ (Year) when it first became available to farmers in place of conservation payments, said _____. Orders for lime by AAA cooperators so far this year total _____ (Number) tons.

Farmers participating in the program have also improved their legume acreage by seeding legume mixtures recommended by the State College and by using adapted varieties of seed.

_____ pointed out that a plentiful supply of good quality hay and pasture helps dairymen reduce their costs of milk production. (Note to Editor: State extension dairymen may have State figures showing how hay and pasture lower feeding costs, and therefore, costs of milk production. You may wish to use such data to illustrate the value of good hay and pasture to dairymen in your State.)

# # #

May 31, 1940.

(804-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN New England States, N. Y.,
N. J., Pa., and Del.

No. 120-40

SPRAYS PROTECT DAHLIAS AGAINST CORN BORERS

Sprays to protect dahlias from injury by European corn borers should be applied as soon as the first borers of the second brood hatch - usually late in July or early in August, says _____ of the _____ Extension Service. In the East the borer hatches two generations each summer, but dahlias usually are not planted early enough to attract the first generation. Borers do not overwinter in stored roots, but may survive in old stems that are not burned.

Federal entomologists who studied the problem in New England last summer tested several new combinations effective in preventing borer injury. When the first borers appear, the dahlias should be sprayed every 5 days, as well as immediately after a rain which washes off the spray. It does not pay to wait until borer injury is obvious - wilted leaves and sawdustlike frass which the borers push out of holes in the dahlia stalks.

First-generation females of the borer develop in corn and fly to dahlia plants, where they lay masses of flat, overlapping, whitish, disklike eggs. The small borers hatch from these eggs and crawl about to find food. They cannot bore into the older tissues, but crawl to the soft growing tissues in leaf and flower buds, and, as they grow, make their way into the stems. Spraying coats these tender tissues with poison before the borers arrive. The rapid development of new buds calls for repeated sprayings. To insure the spread of poisons into the folds of these bud tissues it is necessary to use a chemical

(More)

"spreader," which must be measured accurately to insure effectivenes and at the same time avoid injury to the plants, _____ points out.

The insecticide mixtures that protected dahlias best last season were: (1) Nicotine tannate solution, prepared from nicotine and Chinese gallotannin; (2) derris sprays, made from the ground root of derris; (3) phenothiazine spray; and (4) dual-fixed nicotine dust. None of these preparations comes ready mixed, and the mixing procedure is rather complicated. The United States Department of Agriculture has mimeographed the directions for mixing and applying the sprays. This mimeograph will be sent free to dahlia growers who write for it to Washington, D. C., or the information may be obtained from State extension specialists and county agents.

The sprays recommended are not expensive in proportion to the protection they give to dahlia plants, although they are generally regarded as too expensive to be practical in protection of field corn. The sprays are recommended, however, as practical and economical in protecting early sweet corn grown as a truck crop. Their use for this purpose is described in a separate mimeograph.

# # #

June 3, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediately

No. 121-40

AAA SHORTS

In 1939, the acreage of United States farm land planted to soil-depleting crops was about 23 million acres less than the average for the preceding 10 years. Of these 23 million acres a considerable part was planted to soil-building crops.

******

People who live on farms and in rural towns constitute 40 percent of the entire population of the United States.

******

In 1938, farm production in the United States was 4 percent above the 1924-29 level, while industrial production was 20 percent below it.

******

About 93 percent of all payments made to farmers cooperating with the 1938 AAA Farm Program were less than $200.

******

Nearly 80 percent of the entire range area of the United States, which comprises about 40 percent of the total land area of the country, is eroding to some degree.

******

June 3, 1940.

806-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region, Ala., Ark. (B area only); Fla., Ga., La., Miss., and S.C.

No. 122-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA PROVIDES WHEAT ACREAGE FOR HOME USE

A change in AAA regulations to permit increased production of wheat for home use on farms from which no wheat will be sold in 1941, has been announced by _____, Chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee (or County Agent).

Under this new provision, a farm from which no wheat is marketed may seed a total of 3 acres for each family on the farm, without incurring deductions from AAA payments. For example, a farm operated by five families may plant up to 15 acres of wheat for home use without receiving deductions.

Formerly, a non-wheat-allotment farm incurred deductions from AAA payments if the acreage planted to wheat exceeded the "usual wheat acreage" for the farm, or 10 acres, whichever amount was greater. This provision still applies to farms operated by less than four families.

"The new provision was inserted in the AAA regulations in an effort to meet more nearly the food needs of farm families," _____ said. "In the past, many such families have had to depend upon home-grown wheat, milled locally, for their flour, because they were financially unable to buy wheat or flour. Under the new provision, the additional wheat for home use may mean the difference between a good bread supply and an inadequate diet."

# # #

June 3, 1940.

814-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

No. 123-40

LIBRARY RECEIVED JUN 15 1940 U.S. Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SUPERVISORS
CHECK COMPLIANCE
WITH BEET PROGRAM

Special supervisors to check compliance of sugar-beet growers with the child-labor and minimum-wage provisions of the 1940 Sugar-Beet Program have just been (will shortly be) appointed, according to _____, (Name) Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee. These representatives of the county committee will visit sugar-beet farms during the period when hand-labor operations are being performed.

The Sugar Act of 1937, which authorizes the Sugar-Beet Program, requires growers to meet two labor conditions before they can receive Federal payments. The first of these is that they not hire, or permit to work, children under the age of 14, or permit children between 14 and 16 to work more than 8 hours a day. Members of the immediate family of a person who is the legal owner of not less than 40 percent of the crop are exempt from this ruling. The second labor condition is that growers pay laborers not less than the wages which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after public hearing and investigation, to be fair and reasonable.

A letter explaining these labor provisions and giving the wage rates to be paid has already been mailed to all beet-growers with the instruction to pass the information on to their laborers, according to _____.

822-40

The letter urged growers, as a precaution against the employment of children in violation of the child-labor provision, to require any laborer who might be under the required age to furnish proof of his age. Laborers have been urged to cooperate with growers in an effort to prevent any violation of the child labor or wage provisions of the sugar program.

Laborers also have been advised that if they do not receive payment in full at not less than the wage rates established under the sugar program they may file wage claims at the county AAA office.

# # #

June 7, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma.

No. 124-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: In some areas editors may wish to rewrite this release and use it for daily papers, also. In such cases, it will be well to break the daily and weekly releases simultaneously.

_____ URGES
(NAME)
INSURED GROWERS
TO FIGHT HOPPERS

Wheat growers in areas threatened by grasshopper infestation are urged by _____, Chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee, (Name) to protect their crops against this pest by cooperating in State and Federal grasshopper-control programs if they expect to maintain their "all-risk" crop insurance protection.

"Growers who neglect to spread bait or take other measures to guard against hoppers may find that their wheat crop insurance does not protect them," _____ said. "A crop insurance contract does protect the grower from unavoidable loss from hoppers, such as the loss caused by a migratory horde which destroys a field before any defense may be made. However, where growers have been warned that a severe infestation is developing, they are expected to cooperate with the grasshopper-control program. Crop insurance does not protect the grower against the damage done by hoppers if he makes no reasonable effort to fight them."

In cases of wilful neglect of hopper control the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation can invalidate the contract or can deduct the amount of loss that results from the neglect from any indemnity due the grower, _____ stated. He stressed the fact that each year's yields are added to the yield and rate structure of the insurance program. Consequently, if a grower doesn't protect his current crop to the best of his ability, he may stand to lose not only his yield this year, but in the long-run may suffer a reduction in the amount of yield that may be insured on his farm.

# # #

June 8, 1940.

832-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Maryland, Delaware, Virginia,
West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky.

No. 125-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

1940 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____ CENTS

The 1940 wheat loan rate for _____ County is _____ per
(Name) (No. 1 rate)
bushel on No. 1 soft red winter wheat, announces _____, (Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent). The rate on wheat grading No. 2 will be _____ cents, and the rate on No. 3 will be _____cents.

The county loan rate is (the same as) (slightly higher than) last year, said _____. Deductions from the loan rate will be made on wheat that is smutty or garlicky.

_____ points out that _____County wheat farmers who
(Name)
participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program are assured of at least _____ cents a bushel on the normal yield of the allotment for the farm (county wheat loan rate plus the 1940 wheat conservation and parity payments of 19 cents) this year, regardless of the market price.

Conservation and parity payments which wheat farmers may earn on the normal yields of their allotments total 19 cents. Farmers who keep within their allotments and have average yields and take out wheat loans, will thus receive about _____ cents per bushel on this year's crop.

As in previous years, the loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The interest rate will be 3 percent, and all 1940 loans will be demand loans. Farmers may make arrangements on the County AAA Offices for taking out

loans soon after harvest. (Note to Editors in Maryland and Delaware: Both farm storage and warehouse loans will be made in your States. Farm-stored wheat must be in storage 30 days before the loans can be made on it.)

Note to Editor: The schedule of 1940 county loan rates will be available in the State AAA Office. County AAA Committees will be able to fill in other data necessary for this release by adding the county loan rate to the total of the conservation and parity payments for wheat.

# # #

June 8, 1490

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region No. 126-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

1941 FARM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS BEING SENT TO FARMERS

Farmers of _____ County are now receiving their 1941 wheat acreage allotments as established under the AAA Farm Program, according to _____.
(Name)
(Chairman, or Member, of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent.)

In most cases, said _____, 1941 farm allotments are changed very little from the 1940 allotments, except on individual farms where special changes have been made in farming operations. For example, such changes take rotations into account.

Each farmer's allotment is his proportionate share of the 1941 national wheat allotment of 62 million acres, which is the same as the 1940 national allotment. That the 1941 national allotment is the same as that for this year is an indication of the progress United States farmers have made in stabilizing wheat supplies under the AAA Farm Program, said _____.

The reserve of wheat carried over from the 1940 crop and average yields on the 1941 allotment will assure enough wheat for all domestic needs and the foreign demand anticipated during the 1941-42 marketing year, pointed out _____.

Wheat growers who cooperate in this program for marketing stabilization by planting within their allotments will qualify for such advantages of the Farm Program as conservation payments, parity payments, crop insurance, and wheat loans.

# # #

June 8, 1940.

830-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 127-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

New automobile registrations increased 146 percent in the 7-year period, 1932-39.

****

About one-fourth of the actual or potential customers of American business live on farms.

****

Imports of corn during the 1938 season amounted to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of total United States corn production.

****

Taking into account the decline in prices that United States farmers paid for commodities, they were able to buy with their 1938 income more than 90 percent as much as they could with their 1929 income.

****

The number of farms served by electric light and power companies in the United States increased 98 percent during the 1932-38 period - from about 710,000 to more than 1,400,000 farms.

****

June 8, 1940.

831-40

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

JUN 22 1940
U.S. Department of Agriculture

For immediate releast to extension editors and papers they have requested this story to be sent to.

No. 128-40

WALLACE, WILSON
STRESS CITIZENSHIP
AT 4-H CLUB CAMP

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, told delegates from 43 States attending the 14th National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., today (June 13 - the camp is in progress here June 12 to 19) that in times like these 4-H Club boys and girls who understand every aspect of farm life and good farming and food preservation methods, may have an unusual opportunity to serve the Nation and help it to be prepared for any eventuality.

He commended farmers for the ample food supply in the Nation's granaries and the ability to produce far more. Farmers should feel proud, he said, that they are in position to help, with food supplies, a needy, and possibly famine-stricken world more than any other group of people.

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension for the Department, told leaders attending the camp that they and the 150,000 farm people who serve as voluntary local leaders, had a deep responsibility in making 4-H Club work mean the most in citizenship and preservation of democracy to the 1,381,000 farm boys and girls who are now active 4-H Club members. He urged greater emphasis on the Heart H, on spiritual values in this war-torn world, and on stimulating and understanding democratic living, and tolerance, cooperation, and mutual self-assistance.

In an impressive ceremony at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial camp, delegates approaching their 21st birthday from 31 States will be formerly inaugurated into citizenship Friday, June 14.

The delegates are spending their time during the camp studying "What's Ahead For Rural Youth," seeing historical sights of the Capital and the Department laboratories and experiment farms, as well as meeting and hearing from prominent Government officials.

June 13, 1940. # # # 853-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In W. Va., Md., Del., N. J., Penn., N. Y., Conn., R. I., Mass., Maine, and Vermont.

No. 129-40

ANNOUNCE REGIONAL CONFERENCE
ON NORTHEASTERN GRASSLANDS

_____ and _____ of the College, Experiment Station, and Extension staffs will attend a regional grassland conference sponsored by the Northeastern section and pasture committee of the American Society of Agronomy at State College, Pa., on July 10 and 11.

Agricultural leaders from all the Northeastern States and the United States Department of Agriculture will discuss improvement and more extensive use of grass. _____ is scheduled to address the conference on "_____ _____."

Dean C. E. Ladd of Cornell University will "keynote" the conference, tracing the changing agriculture in the Northeastern States where pastures are becoming increasingly important as a part of the cropping system.

The program committee has informed Dean_____ that topics scheduled for discussion include the use of grass in the adjustment of our social and economic structure, the use of grass in modifying crop surpluses--especially those crops that are soil-depleting and dependent in part upon foreign markets, and the possible impact of increased grassland agriculture on livestock production.

Grassland has received less attention and more use than any other part of the farm, Dean _____ declares. As a result our grasses have been neglected not only by the farmers but by scientists as well. Breeding programs with corn, wheat, cotton, and other so-called "cash crops" are at least 25 years ahead of those for grasses. We have outstripped other nations with our crop researches, Dean _____

points out. Now that we recognize grasses as a farm crop, careful breeding can make grass a better yielding, more nutritious, and more profitable crop.

Selection of State College as the meeting place for the grassland conference will afford those attending an opportunity to see the scientific program now under way at the Northeastern Regional Pasture Laboratory in which _____ is
(State)
cooperating. Dr. R. J. Garber, Director of the Laboratory, appears on the program, discussing ways of breeding better pasture plants.

# # #

June 14, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Va., Tenn., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Okla., Texas.

No. 130-40

ANNOUNCE REGIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SOUTHEASTERN GRASSLANDS

_____ and _____ of the College, Experiment Station, and Extension Staffs will attend a grassland conference sponsored by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., July 25 and 26.

Agricultural leaders from all the Southern States and the United States Department of Agriculture will discuss the improvement and more extensive use of grasses and legumes. _____ is scheduled to address the conference on "_____."

The program committee has informed Dean _____ that topics scheduled for discussion include such broad subjects as the use of grass in the adjustment of our social and economic structure, the use of grass in modifying crop surpluses--especially those that are soil-depleting and dependent in part upon foreign markets--and the possible impact of increased grassland agriculture upon livestock production.

Both the farmer and the scientist have neglected grass and have given their best land and best efforts to cash crops, Dean _____ states. As a result research on grasses is fully 25 years behind that on such crops as corn, cotton, ar wheat. The farmer has recently awakened the scientist to the needs of the South. Now, he is studying methods of raising nutrition levels of grasses grown in the are selection of grass species that are particularly suited to the climate and soils of the region, and special problems of reseeding.

860-40

At the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, those attending the conference will have an opportunity to view the various pasture demonstrations now in progress. Discussion by members of the Station staff and round-table talks by those attending are expected to bring to the fore the many grass problems of the South.

The Southern meeting is one of a series of five regional grassland conferences scheduled for the summer months.

# # #

June 14, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

And to newspapers they have requested this story sent to.

No. 131-40

RELEASE: Immediate

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
VISITS NATIONAL
4-H CLUB CAMP

President Roosevelt's visit Friday to the National 4-H Club Camp, and his praise of 4-H Club work as one of the most valuable contributions we have toward the future of this Nation was the high spot in the camp, which closes in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, (June 19).

One hundred and seventy-three delegates from 43 States, including _____ (Number) from _____ (State) are attending the camp.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Josephus Daniels, the American Ambassador to Mexico, the President spent about an hour at the camp chatting and laughing with the delegates, and told them that he had had the pleasure of visiting club camps in every section of the Nation. While some countries of the World are organizing young people for all kinds of work under Government regimentation, he said, we in this country are carrying on a great deal of work with young people not under regimentation, but because of their own efforts and their own interests.

Earlier the delegates heard Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, Director of Extension Work M. L. Wilson, and others praise the 1,381,000 club members for their contribution to the preparedness of this Nation and preservation of our democratic way of living.

In an impressive citizenship ceremony, 51 of the delegates who will soon be 21, and eligible to vote, were formally inducted into citizenship.

863-40

# # #

June 15, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.

No. 132-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

BRIGHT TOBACCO
SITUATION WORSE
THAN IN 1930-32

The marketing situation now facing flue-cured tobacco growers is worse than that during the 1930-32 period when prices were the lowest since 1915, says _____, tobacco specialist of the _____ (State) Extension Service. Due to developments in the European War, prospects for exports of United States flue-cured tobacco are even gloomier than they were last year.

"These are facts which farmers should keep in mind when they consider the July 20 referendum on the proposed 3-year marketing quota program, said _____. A recent amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for a 3-year quota beginning with the 1941 crop.

The Extension Specialist names two factors which contribute to the seriousness of the tobacco situation: (1) curtailment of purchases by Great Britain, and (2) the blocking of exports to other European countries affected by the war.

"As most growers know, Great Britain restricted the use of exchange for buying American tobacco and is also trying to save exchange by encouraging use of larger quantities of leaf from the Empire and allied countries" said _____. "The British market has been an outlet for about one-third of our annual production and two-thirds of our total exports."

"Also," _____ says, "when Germany occupied the Netherlands and Belgium, it took control of ports through which, in recent years, a large portion of the shipments of United States leaf tobacco to continental Europe have moved."

"Such facts make it all the more important that farmers use the opportunity afforded in the forthcoming referendum to unite in adjusting their supplies when world conditions are so unfavorable," concluded _____.

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(State)
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June 15, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama

No. 133-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA PLAN PROTECTS LEAF GROWERS FROM WAR AND SURPLUS

Flue-cured tobacco farmers can make use of the AAA Farm Program to help protect themselves from the reduction of demand as a result of the present European War and also the depressing effect of the large surplus on prices, pointed out _____, State AAA Chairman. In this respect farmers are in a much better position now than they were at the beginning of the World War in 1914 and 1915, he believes.

Although the present supply of flue-cured tobacco is equal to about 3 years' world consumption as contrasted with a supply equal to only 2 years' world consumption in 1914, the decline of prices following the outbreak of the two wars is about the same. In 1914 the war weakened the demand for U. S. flue-cured tobacco so that prices fell nearly 8 cents per pound, from 18.3 cents in 1913 to 11.3 cents in 1914 and 10.5 cents in 1915.

In 1939 farmers were faced with a double-barreled handicap in the loss of their export market and the effects of the huge surplus supply, but the decline in prices was only a little more than 7 cents from 1938. The Farm Program was effective in preventing a greater decline in prices. After the markets closed, because of the withdrawal of British buyers, farmers approved marketing quotas on the 1940 crop, and a purchase and loan plan was put into effect to support prices for the remainder of the 1939 season.

"Farmers now have the opportunity to adjust the supply of tobacco to the demand and thus protect prices for their tobacco," said _____. "The marketing quota program supported by loans, as needed, will cushion the price depressing effect of the large surplus and the decline in demand from foreign countries. During the 5 years from 1934 to 1938, foreign countries took about one-half of the United States production of flue-cured tobacco."

Farmers will vote July 20 on a marketing quota for the 1941 crop and also on quotas to handle the 1942 and 1943 crops.

# # #

June 15, 1940.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

In Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah,
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona,
Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington.

No. 135-40

ANNOUNCE REGIONAL CONFERENCE
ON WESTERN GRASSLANDS

_____, _____ and _____ of the College, Experiment Station, and Extension staffs will attend a regional grassland conference at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15, 16, and 17.

Agricultural leaders from the Intermountain and Pacific Coast States and the United States Department of Agriculture will discuss the improvement and more extensive use of grass. _____ is scheduled to address the conference on "_____."

P. V. Cardon, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry and a native of Utah will "keynote" the conference, tracing the changing agriculture in the region where pasture management has become increasingly important. Before his appointment as assistant chief of the Bureau, Cardon was chief of the Bureau's division of forage crops and diseases.

The program committee has informed Dean _____ that topics scheduled for discussion include the use of grass in the adjustment of our social and economic structure, the use of grass in modifying crop surpluses (especially those crops that are soil depleting and dependent in part upon foreign markets), and the possible impact of increased grassland agriculture upon livestock production.

Both ranchers and scientists have neglected grass, says Dean _____. As a result fundamental research on grasses is fully 25 years behind that on such crops as wheat, cotton, and corn. Now that we have come to recognize grasses as a crop, there is every reason to believe that we can develop a grassland agriculture on a sound basis.

In _____, Dean _____ sees four phases that a grassland program can improve. First, the proper utilization of native grasses through breeding and further adaptation of foreign grasses such as crested wheatgrass and bromegrass; second, improved management of ranges; third, building up of feed reserves; and fourth, development on favorable sites of intensively managed pastures for supplementary feed.

At least one day of the conference will be given over to a tour of pasture projects in the Utah basin.

The Utah conference is one of five regional grassland conferences which will be held this summer in all parts of the United States.

# # #

June 19, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Tex., Okla., Kans., Mo., and Ark. No. 136-40

SCREWWORMS IN TEXAS
THREATEN LIVESTOCK

Screwworm flies are becoming so numerous in the lower escarpment area in southwest Texas (Bandera to Val Verde Counties) that practically every wounded animal is likely to be infested with this parasite, says _____ of the _____ Extension Service.

Conditions last winter in Texas were adverse to the screwworm, and many stockmen in the southern sheep and goat country were careful to shear early and to treat the few early spring screwworm cases that occurred. These practices helped to keep the number of screwworm flies down to the lowest point during any spring experienced in the past five years, says Mr. _____.

Conditions now prevailing, however, are such that should the present rainy season continue through the remainder of June and into July and August, the number of flies will increase rapidly and may cause heavy losses among livestock as far north as Kansas and Missouri unless measures are taken to protect animals from attack.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends that livestock owners be especially careful during the next few weeks to prevent wounds on their animals, treat every injured or infested animal promptly, and keep them under close watch until injuries heal. The Department advises benzol for killing the large worms and diphenylamine for protecting wounds against reinfestation. Further information on treatments may be obtained from _____.

June 19, 1940.

883-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Calif., Idaho, Nev., Oreg., Utah, Wash., Wisc., Minn., N. Dak., Mont., Wyo., Mo., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Colo., N. Mex., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., and N. C.

No. 137-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARMERS MAY SOON APPLY FOR 1941 CROP INSURANCE

Wheat growers in _____ County now can start planning on guaranteed wheat income for 1941, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee, who announces that farmers can soon begin signing applications for "all-risk" crop insurance on their 1941 crop.

"Crop insurance will be available to wheat growers for the third consecutive season," _____ said. "The experience gained in insuring the 1939 and 1940 wheat crops has been used to make a better, more smoothly operating program, and the main provisions of the 1941 program are the same as those governing the 1940 program.

Each wheat grower in the county will be notified of his insurable yield and the premium rate which applies to his 1941 crop, the chairman said. Yields and premium rates are being revised to bring the base period of the insurance up to date by including actual yields or losses recorded for each farm in 1939. This annual check-up and renewal of yields and rates keeps them in line with production trends.

All the farmer has to do take out crop insurance is to file an application with the county committee and pay the premium, _____ says. This can be done in one operation. The application will cover the grower's full acreage

allotment under AAA Farm Program, and should less than this acreage be planted, a proportionate amount of the premium will be refunded.

Premiums are payable at the time the application is made, and may be paid with (1) cash, (2) a warehouse receipt for wheat, or (3) by executing an advance against payments earned or to be earned under the agricultural conservation program. Requests for advances are a part of the application form. The insurance contract goes into force as soon as it has been accepted by the county committee, and the coverage becomes effective as soon as the 1941 crop has been seeded.

# # #

June 22, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Winter Wheat States -
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Ohio, Pa.,
Md., Mo., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Idaho,
Tex., Colo., N.Mex., Calif., Mont.,
Wyo., Wash., Oreg., Utah, Minn.,
and S. Dak.

No. 138-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

DEFERRING CROP LOSS INDEMNITY HAS ADVANTAGES

Wheat growers who have suffered a loss to a crop covered by "all-risk" crop insurance are urged by _____, Chairman (or Member) of the _____ County AAA Committee, to consider the possibilities which are offered through "deferred settlement" of crop insurance indemnity payments.

"Combined with the wheat loan, the deferred-settlement option for crop-insurance indemnities gives the grower the opportunity to use his indemnity the same as if it were wheat grown on his own farm," _____ declared.

Under this provision, first introduced in the handling of 1940 crop losses, the grower's claim is adjusted as usual, but instead of an immediate cash settlement, the grower may request that his indemnity payment be postponed, up to 90 days, until he sends a notice that payment is desired. The cash value of his indemnity is then computed on the basis of the market price at the date the notice is received by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The deferred settlement plan offers several possibilities which have not been available before. These were outlined by Mr. _____, as follows:

1. The grower may control, within several days, the date on which the Corporation sells wheat to pay his indemnity and thus is in a position to profit on any increase in price which may occur within a period of 90 days from the adjustment of his loss.

(More)

2. Wheat purchased with the proceeds of a crop-insurance indemnity, either an immediate or deferred settlement, is eligible for a Government wheat loan. After a grower has determined the date on which he wishes the cash value of his indemnity computed, he may make arrangements to purchase wheat with the indemnity proceeds on the same day that his indemnity settlement is paid. In this way he may protect himself against declines in the price of wheat below the loan value, and be in a position to profit from any subsequent increases in the value of such wheat. In addition, he has the use of the proceeds of the loan while waiting for the most favorable market for his wheat.

# # #

June 22, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

No. 139-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

LEAF PRODUCTION INCREASES FASTER THAN DEMAND FOR IT

Farmers have been growing more flue-cured tobacco than the demand called for, _____, County Agent (or County AAA Chairman), states in explaining why flue-cured tobacco growers will vote marketing quota for 1941 and a new 3-year quota plan.

Consumption of flue-cured tobacco in cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco increased about 13 million pounds in 1939 over 1938. However, the 1939 crop was nearly 400 million pounds larger than the current estimated level of world consumption, says _____. "This supply will continue to depress prices until it can be eliminated."

"This is why it is important that flue-cured tobacco growers of _____ (State) should continue their efforts to adjust the supply to the demand under the proposed 3-year marketing quota program," said _____. "Flue-cured tobacco as a crop is a benefit to farmers only if it returns an income above the expense of growing it. While surplus supplies are on the market, it is less profitable than it should be, and may even be unprofitable. Therefore, the quicker supplies are brought in line with demand, and kept in line, the better farmers' income from flue-cured tobacco will be."

_____ quoted J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as saying that 3 years may be needed to eliminate the 1939 surplus, with consumption at present levels, allotments equal to those for 1940, and normal yields.

The big surplus, with the need to bring supplies into line through cooperative action, is one of the reasons why farmers themselves asked for and were given the right by Congress to put quotas on a 3-year basis.

June 22, 1940.

# # #

891-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Georgia,
Florida, and Alabama.

No. 140-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NEW LEAF RULINGS PROTECT ALLOTMENTS UNDER 3-YEAR QUOTA

No farm allotment may be reduced at any time during the next 3 years more than 10 percent from the 1940 flue-cured tobacco allotment, according to the provisions of the new tobacco amendments which make it possible for growers to vote on a 3-year marketing quota beginning with the 1941 crop, says _____, State AAA officer.

"Under a special provision for small tobacco farmers, farm allotments of 2 acres or less in 1940 cannot be reduced at any time during the next 3 years," he explained. "This guarantee, however, will not apply to those who violate the marketing quotas."

In addition to protection of allotments from downward adjustments, the amendments authorize the use of not more than 2 percent of the State allotment in each of the next 3 years for the purpose of adjusting upward farm allotments which are low in comparison with allotments for similar neighboring farms.

Farmers will have the opportunity to vote on the 3-year quota July 20. Secretary Wallace has announced that the supply of flue-cured tobacco makes it certain that he will proclaim a flue-cured tobacco marketing quota early in July.

"Under the 3-year quota, growers can make their plans without fear of drastic changes from year to year," _____ says. "Likewise, domestic manufacturers can pay fair prices for tobacco without fear of excessive production during the period, noncooperators will be unable to profit at the expense of cooperating growers, and the Government can give maximum support to prices for the export grades."

# # #

June 22, 1940

(892-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

In Okla., Tex., Ark., La., Tenn., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., N. C., S. C., Va.

No. 141-40

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CONFERENCE AT TIFTON, GA.,
WILL STRESS USE OF GRASSES.

Increased use of grasses and legumes for a double purpose, to make the best use of acres once producing surplus crops and to shift as far as practicable from soil-depleting to soil-building crops, will be a principal point of discussion at the regional grassland conference to be held at Tifton, Ga., July 25 and 26, reports _____ (Name), _____ (Title), _____ (Institution).

The conference is sponsored by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. Agricultural leaders from several Southern States and the United States Department of Agriculture will appear on the program.

In _____ and other Southern States there has been some shifting of cropland back to grass in recent years. In the opinion of Dean _____, however, there is still plenty of room for additional good pastures, which, with proper management, will add to the live-at-home program and in time provide a cash income as well.

State and Federal programs during the past 7 years have encouraged _____ farmers to plant more legumes and grasses. One such phase that is stressing a grassland agriculture is the soil conservation districts. Where these districts have been organized, says _____, studies have been made of land use capabilities based on records of the State experiment station.

Where the work is under way the general practice is to bring more grasses and legumes into crop rotations even on the best croplands. Where the land is subject to erosion, both putting the land into sod and terracing or contouring is carried out.

The Southern States are further advanced with soil conservation districts than any other region, says _____. In the region the Soil Conservation Service has accepted petitions for 366 soil conservation districts, and already 165 certificates of organization have been issued. These, of course, are in addition to the many demonstration areas.

Under the grants-of-aid program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, _____ farmers are able to plant grasses and forage crops and improve the soil for them in practices they otherwise cannot afford, says _____. Up until June 1 this year southern farmers had accepted 34,291 tons of concentrated superphosphate, 11,227 tons of 20-percent phosphate, and 707,474 tons of limestone in lieu of cash conservation payments. Many farmers use a part of their conservation payments for liming and fertilizer practices without accepting the material in lieu of cash. Thus the soil-building practices are much more extensive even than grants-of-aid figures show.

Although no legume seed was distributed under the grants-of-aid program last year because of the scarcity and high price of seed, the AAA this spring placed 1,292,000 pounds of Austrian winter peas and hairy vetch with Pacific-coast farmers to produce seed for the South. Latest reports from the seed-growing area show that crop conditions are good on 70,000 acres of Austrian winter peas and 65,000 acres of hairy vetch, about twice the normal acreage planted for seed production. The seed will be distributed in lieu of cash conservation payments also.

(Editors' Note: Possibly your own Extension Service is carrying out a pasture program that will work in with the above material.)

June 26, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., Pa., Md., N.J., Del., W.Va.

No. 142-40

NORTHEASTERNERS TO DISCUSS
WORK ON GRASS PROBLEMS

Recent research shows that such diseases as leaf-spot of bluegrass are the cause of greater reduction in grass yields than was commonly suspected. Now research is directed toward breeding disease-resistant grasses, a practice that has been carried out with cultivated crops for many years. This, and other pasture research problems, will be discussed at a regional grassland conference to be held at State College, Pa., July 10 and 11, reports

_____, _____, _____.
(Name) (Title) (Institution)

The conference is sponsored by the Northeastern Section and Pasture Committee of the American Society of Agronomy. Agricultural leaders from ____, 11 more Northeastern States, and the United States Department of Agriculture will appear on the program.

At the Northeastern Regional Pasture Laboratory, located at State College, and operated cooperatively by the Northeastern States and the Department of Agriculture, those attending the conference will get a preview of science at work not unlike the "sneak" previews of the motion-picture industry.

Here the laboratory staff will show selections of bluegrass that are less susceptible to leaf-spot, says _____. Those attending will see also wide ranges of compatability between such crops as bluegrass and white clover. Some bluegrass species do not crowd out white clover; some species of white clover stand up better than others growing with any species of bluegrass.

In the realm of fundamental research, the laboratory staff is finding grass species with a wide variation of fertility. The more fertile selections have a greater chance of improvement through selfing and hybridization than those that are more or less sterile.

A relatively new field now under investigation at the laboratory is the selection of grasses and legumes that may be used as semipermanent pastures -- pastures that may be used to supplement permanent pastures because it has been shown that uniform seasonal grazing cannot be maintained on permanent pastures even with fertilizers. These semipermanent pastures are to take a place in the crop rotation, as a "rest" and soil-building crop for land ordinarily planted to cultivated crops.

Investigations by the various State experiment stations, especially Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, and Massachusetts, show that pasture soils low in phosphates produce forage that is low in phosphorus content. The lack of the mineral is passed on to the livestock that graze upon it, and even to man who eats the meat and drinks the milk produced from the grass.

"The grassland conference," says _____, "will give our workers a chance to get together and combine the results of our research. In the long run we expect to take a short cut to better grasslands for the Northeast."

# # #

June 28, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN Va., N.C., S.C., Ga.,Ala., and Fla. No. 143-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

EXPLAINS WHO MAY
VOTE IN JULY 20
LEAF REFERENDUM

Every bona fide owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper who receives a share of the proceeds of the 1940 flue-cured tobacco crop is eligible to vote in the referendum on marketing quotas July 20, according to _____, County Agent (or County AAA Chairman).

County and community agricultural conservation committees are busy preparing registration lists for the vote, which will determine whether flue-cured tobacco growers shall have 3-year marketing quotas, applying to the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops, 1-year quotas, or none, _____ said.

He pointed out that recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 gave growers their first opportunity to vote on marketing quotas for more than 1-year period.

Instructions for holding the referendum, as announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, _____ said, require that notice of registration shall be given in each community, in order that those eligible to vote may register at the county office or other designated place.

"In most instances," he continued, "persons eligible to vote in the referendum are shown on records of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. However, committeemen in charge of the referendum may challenge the eligibility of any person who is not registered before the date of the referendum."

Three persons, chosen from among the flue-cured tobacco growers of each community, will be in charge of the polling place designated for the community, and, as in former tobacco referendums, balloting will be secret.

June 28, 1940. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma. No. 144-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ FARMERS
(State)
LOSE _____ IN
WHEAT CROP FAILURE

Note to Editors: The following suggested story might be tied in with information on the current harvest and the current work in adjusting crop losses to make a timely feature. With it might be used pictures of the harvesting of good yields contrasted with scenes of crop failure pointing out that under the Federal Crop Insurance Program, good yields help to absorb the poor yields of those farmers whose crops have failed. The numbers which appear under the blanks in this release correspond to the numbers above the columns in the table which appears at the end of this story, from which appropriate data for each blank can be drawn. The State AAA Office will have information on the number of indemnities paid.

Crop failure took a heavy toll--estimated at approximately $_____(1)--
from _____ (State) wheat growers this year, according to a study made by the State AAA Committee.

Last fall _____ (State) growers planted _____(2) acres of wheat, the committee reported, but because of unavoidable hazards, principally fall drought, they had to abandon _____ (3) acres. This is _____ (4) percent of the land they had planted in the hope of a paying crop. The committee estimates that the average wheat grower invested about $_____ (5) per acre in preparation of the land and seeding of the crop. Thus, when the wheat failed to grow or was destroyed by unavoidable hazards, growers sustained as total loss the $_____ (1) they had paid for fuel, repairs, seed, labor, and other expenses.

"The burden of this unavoidable crop failure would not be so great if the losses were distributed evenly over the State," said _____ (Name), chairman of the committee, in commenting on this report. "Losses this year were con-

centrated in the _____ area of the State where many growers suffered com-
(District)
plete loss of their entire crop."

The study also showed that 1940 abandonment was about _____ times the
(6)
10-year average of _____ acres. "Even in average years _____ growers
(7) (State)
lose an investment of around _____ million dollars," the chairman said.
(8)
"This doesn't take into account that of the money invested by growers in their crops much is borrowed or represents credit they have obtained."

In many cases the crop losses experienced by _____ wheat growers in
(State)
the current crop season will be offset by all-risk wheat crop insurance, since more than _____ contracts are in force in the State.
(9)

"As farmers with good crops go about their harvest," _____stated, "the insured growers who have had bad luck with the weather or other hazards are getting income from their insurance contracts. Already _____ claims
(Number)
for indemnities have been submitted by growers."

"Because of the extremely high rate of crop failure this year, it is expected that indemnities paid to _____ farmers on the 1940 crop will ex-
(State)
ceed the total premiums they paid for the insurance. It should be remembered that premium rates are based on long-time average crop conditions and will balance with indemnities in the long run. In the meantime, crop insurance provides income stability for growers in spite of crop losses such as occurred this year."

# # #

June 28, 1940.

State	1 Estimated investment lost	2 Acres planted	3 Acres abandoned	4 Percent abandoned	5 Investment per acre	6 Comparison of abandonment to 10-year average	7 10-year average abandonment	8 10-year average loss of investment	9 Number of contracts
							Acres		
Kansas	$ 25,000,000	12,913,000	5,600,000	44.0	$ 4.47	1.9 times ave.	3,000,000	$ 13,700,000	60,505
Nebraska	4,400,000	3,174,000	952,000	30.0	4.66	1.5 times ave.	616,700	2,800,000	57,240
Oklahoma	6,700,000	5,094,000	1,426,000	28.0	4.70	1.7 times ave.	821,000	3,800,000	23,387

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ky., N.J., Pa., Va., and N.C. No. 145-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Editors: The following suggested story might be tied in with information on the current harvest and the current work in adjusting crop losses to make a timely feature. With it might be used pictures of the harvesting of good yields contrasted with scenes of crop failure, pointing out that under the Federal cropinsurance program, good yields help to absorb the poor yields of those farmers whose crops have failed. The numbers which appear under the blanks in this release correspond to the number above the columns in the table which appears at the end of this story, from which appropriate data for each blank can be drawn. The State AAA Office will have information on the number of indemnities paid.

(State) FARMERS
LOSE (Total Loss) IN
WHEAT-CROP FAILURE

"Crop failure took a heavy toll -- estimated at approximately $_____ (1) -- from _____ (State) wheat growers this year, according to a study made by the State AAA Committee.

Last fall _____ (State) growers planted _____ (2) acres of wheat, the committee reported, but because of unavoidable hazards, principally fall drought, they had to abandon _____ (3) acres. This is _____ (4) percent of the land they had planted in the hope of a paying crop. The committee estimates that the average wheat grower invested about $_____ (5) per acre in preparation of the land and seeding of the crop. Thus, when the wheat failed to grow or was destroyed by unavoidable hazards, growers sustained as total loss the $_____ (1) they had paid for fuel, repairs, seed, labor, and other expenses.

The study also showed that 1940 abandonment was about _____ (6) times the 10-year average of _____ (7) acres. "Even in average years _____ (State) growers lose an investment of about $_____ (8)," the chairman said, adding, "This doesn't take into account that much of the money invested by growers in their crops is borrowed or represents credit they have obtained."

In some cases the crop losses experienced by _____ wheat growers
(State)
in the current crop season will be offset by "all-risk" wheat crop insurance, as more than _____ contracts are in force in the State. "As farmers with
(9)
good crops go about their harvest," _____ stated, "the insured growers who have had bad luck with the weather or other hazards are getting income from their insurance contracts. Already _____ claims for indemnities
(Number)
have been submitted by growers."

# # #

June 28, 1940.

State	1 Estimated investment lost	2 Acres planted	3 Acres Aban-doned	4 Percent aban-doned	5 Estimated investment per acre	6 Comparison of abandonment to 10-year average	7 10-year average abandonment Acres	8 10-year Av-erage loss of investment	9 Number of contracts
Kentucky	$ 490,000	441,000	66,000	15.0	$ 7.43	2 times Ave.	32,200	$ 239,000	981
New Jersey	179,000	72,000	16,000	22.0	11.20	4 times Ave.	3,800	42,000	111
Pennsylvania	326,000	953,000	29,000	3.0	11.25	1.2 times Ave.	24,100	271,000	5,912
Virginia	217,000	553,000	22,000	4.0	9.87	1.6 times Ave.	14,000	138,000	1,176
N. Carolina	180,000	443,000	22,000	5.0	8.20	1.6 times Ave.	13,500	110,000	202

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ill., Ind., Ohio, Mo., Tex., Col., N. Mex. No. 146-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ FARMERS
(State)
LOSE _____ IN
(Total loss)
WHEAT-CROP FAILURE

Note to Editors: The following suggested story might be tied in with information on the current harvest and the current work in adjusting crop losses to make a timely feature. With it might be used pictures of the harvesting of good yields contrasted with scenes of crop failures, pointing out that under the Federal crop-insurance program, good yields help to absorb the poor yields of those farmers whose crops have failed. The numbers that appear under the blanks in this release correspond to the numbers above the columns in the table that appears at the end of this story, from which appropriate data for each blanks can be drawn. The State AAA Office will have information on the number of indemnities paid.

Crop failure took a heavy toll, estimated at approximately $_____ from
(1)
_____ wheat growers this year, according to a study made by the State
(State)
AAA Committee.

Last fall _____ growers planted _____ acres of wheat, the com-
(State) (2)
mittee reported, but because of unavoidable hazards, principally _____,
(Hazard)
they had to abandon _____ acres. This is _____ percent of the land they
(3) (4)
had planted in the hope of a paying crop. The committee estimates that the average wheat grower invested about $_____ an acre in preparation of the land and
(5)
seeding of the crop. Thus, when the wheat failed to grow or was destroyed by unavoidable hazards, growers sustained as total loss the $_____ they had paid for
(1)
fuel, repairs, seed, labor, and other expenses.

In many cases, the crop losses experienced by _____ wheat growers in
(State)
the current season will be offset by all-risk wheat-crop insurance, since _____
(6)
contracts are in force in the State. "As farmers with good crops go about their

harvest," _____ stated, "the insured growers who have had bad luck with the weather or other hazards are getting income from their insurance contracts. Already _____ claims for indemnities have been submitted by growers."
(Number)

State	1 Estimated investment lost	2 Acres planted	3 Acres abandoned	4 Percentage abandoned	5 Investment an acre	6 Number of contracts
Illinois.....	480,000	1,819,000	64,000	3.5	7.51	14,899
Indiana.....	442,000	1,553,000	47,000	3.0	9.41	28,374
Ohio.....	512,000	1,972,000	49,000	2.5	10.46	28,767
Missouri.....	756,000	1,751,000	105,000	6.0	7.20	21,687
Texas.....	4,635,020	4,154,000	1,246,000	30.0	3.72	11,030
Colorado.....	2,595,000	1,246,000	498,000	40.0	5.21	3,709
New Mexico.....	466,000	376,000	128,000	34.0	3.64	62

June 28, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Texas, Okla., La., Ark., Miss., Ala., Fla., Ga., Tenn., N. C., S. C., and Va.

No. 148-40

NEW GRASSES TO
BE STUDIED AT
TIFTON MEETING

An upright-growing species of Bermuda grass has yielded 2½ tons of hay per acre under experimental tests will be one of the recent accomplishments of research on preview when agricultural leaders from the Southern States and the United States Department of Agriculture meet at Tifton, Ga., July 25 and 26, for a regional grassland conference, reports, _____ (Name), _____ (Title) _____ (Institution).

The conference is sponsored by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers and is one of five such regional conferences held throughout the country.

Scientists who developed the upright Bermuda grass report that it is not as aggressive as the common creeping varieties. For this reason it will not crowd out other grasses when planted as a mixture. On the other hand, steady grazing causes it to revert back to the creeping aggressive habits which at present limits its potential use only as a hay crop which may be used in a crop rotation. The scientists at present are investigating the possibility of using the upright Bermuda for one hay crop, followed by grazing of lespedeza which would be emerging about the time the hay is cut.

Another interesting grass on preview at the conference has not yet received a common name. It is of the same family as Bahia grass and Dallis grass, and combines the better qualities of both. Preliminary investigations show the new grass has more cold resistance than Bahia grass which is grown successfully only in Florida. On the other hand the seeds are free of ergot--a disease that makes it

next to impossible to get Dallis grass seed that will give a good stand. Among other interesting possibilities of this new grass, _____ points out, is the possible hybridization with Dallis grass which will give a new Dallis variety free of ergot.

Those attending the conference at the Coastal Plains Station also will see the progress made on breeding an improved Napier grass which has more leaf and less stalk. It is also more resistant to leaf diseases, which gives it promise as a summer grass.

Up for discussion also will be the heavy duties that such legumes as kudzu and sericea lespedeza have been accomplishing with gully healing, the seed producing qualities of burclover and crotalaria, the improved sustenance value of forage grown on fertilized land, and the growing of supplemental feed to carry livestock through months when Southern pastures lose their sustenance value.

"The grassland conference," says _____, "will give our research workers an opportunity to get together and combine results. In the long run we expect to take a short cut to better grasslands for the South."

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Texas and Oklahoma, Western Region,
North Central Region.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 149-40

FARMERS CAN GET
1940 LOANS ON
INDEMNITY WHEAT

Farmers will be able to get commodity loans on wheat acquired through crop insurance indemnities at any time between now and January 1, 1941, the deadline for taking out 1940 wheat loans, according to _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee. Loans must be completed prior to the deadline date, however.

Some growers who are receiving indemnities covering losses on their 1940 crops have been under the impression that they must obtain commodity loans immediately in order to utilize the privilege of borrowing on wheat purchased with the proceeds of indemnities, _____ said. However, at
(Name)
the present time little wheat is available at country points, and growers can wait until after harvest to buy wheat with crop insurance indemnities and obtain commodity loans.

The eligibility requirements for wheat loans are flexible enough to meet the needs of practically any grower who wants to buy wheat with his indemnity payment, _____ said. Any wheat of acceptable quality, as defined by the Commodity Credit Corporation, acquired with the proceeds of a crop insurance indemnity payment is eligible for a loan without regard to origin, previous ownership, or location if the wheat is in approved storage.

Farmers may acquire wheat to be placed under loan either with an immediate cash equivalent settlement, or with a deferred cash equivalent settle-

ment. Deferring the indemnity payment means that the grower may select the date on which the cash value of his indemnity will be computed and make arrangements to purchase wheat with the indemnity proceeds on the same day that the indemnity settlement is paid. Thus, in effect, the grower may use a deferred settlement to hedge against any change in price which might occur between the date of settlement of his indemnity and the date he purchases wheat on which a loan is to be obtained.

# # #

July 3, 1940.